

LOUISIANA CONSERVATIONIST



Volume 1

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Number 11



The above is a view of the attractive Conservation Department and State Parks Commission exhibit, which was on display at the South Louisiana Food For Victory Fair at Donaldsonville, October 1, 2 and 3. The same exhibit is to be shown at the Louisiana State Fair in Shreveport, which is to be held from October 23rd through November 1st.

STATE-WIDE MINERAL HEARING TO BE HELD IN NEW ORLEANS OCT. 19

A state-wide public hearing will be held Tuesday, October 19th in New Orleans for the purpose of taking evidence relative to market demand from producers and purchasers of crude oil and natural gas preparatory to setting oil, gas and field allowables for the 61-day period of November and December.

Two other hearings are scheduled for the same day. They are the application of Grubb and Hawkins for an exception to Order No. 24 for continued production in their Trout Creek-Goodpine No. 2 well in Nebo-Hemphill Field in LaSalle Parish, and the application of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company for amendment to Order No. 64 providing for method of allocating production in the Venice Field.

Duck Hunters Asked to Aid Army Flyers by Saving Feathers

America's sportsmen can contribute to the safety of wartime flyers this fall by saving the down and small body feathers of wild ducks and geese needed for lining high-altitude flying suits. Ducks Unlimited has announced in launching a nation-wide campaign to collect waterfowl feathers.

In cooperation with this nationwide movement, Conservation Commissioner McHugh has called upon sportsmen clubs in the most important duck hunting localities in the state to set up receiving stations for the collection of these feathers. Large posters stating the purpose of the feather collection will be sent out by the Conservation Department to duck hunting localities and banners reading "Feathers Received Here" are available to

sportsmen clubs who set up receiving depots.

The Commissioner is asking sportsmen clubs in the following localities to set up depots for the receipt of feathers: New Orleans, Houma, Morgan City, Abbeville, Crowley, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Pilot Town, New Iberia, Franklin, Jennings, Shreveport, Natchitoches, Monroe, Alexandria and Lake Providence.

Best available substitute for commercial eider down, imports of which have been cut off by the war, the down of 10 mallard ducks for example will not only provide a flying suit with protective warmth against sub-zero temperatures but with buoyancy to keep its wearer afloat for 24 hours.

(Continued to Page 8, Column 1)

Oyster Interests Honor Governor And Commissioner

Governor Sam Jones and Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh, were guests of honor at a testimonial dinner given them by the oyster interests of South Louisiana at Houma on Friday, October 1st. More than a hundred oyster people from all parts of South Louisiana attended the dinner, which was held in the cafeteria of the Terrebonne High School, and heard speakers praise the Governor and the Commissioner for making possible an extensive new oyster development project in Louisiana.

Judge Robert B. Butler, who was master of ceremonies, stated that following conferences between oyster representatives, Governor Jones and Commissioner McHugh, the Conservation Department had made available \$50,000 for the planting of seed oysters in three oyster producing parishes. The speaker pointed out that \$12,000 had been set aside and is yet to be used for transplanting oysters from overcrowded reefs to depleted reefs, and further stated that oyster shells planted in the project will increase production in Louisiana in two years to more than 360,000 barrels.

"A program has been started which will double the production of coastal oysters in the state and increase by 3500 the number of people engaged in the industry," Governor Jones stated in his address. "The \$50,000 invested in seed oyster planting will yield \$900,000 in oysters for those in the industry," he pointed out.

The study of the oyster industry in Terrebonne and other South Louisiana parishes has led to possible further development of other of the vast resources of the State, the Governor stated.

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SAM H. JONES
Governor of Louisiana



JOSEPH L. McHUGH
Conservation Commissioner

LOUISIANA CONSERVATIONIST

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ISAAC D. CHAPMAN
Editor

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Ducks Unlimited has renewed its appeal this year to patriotic American waterfowl hunters to contribute down and small body feathers of wild ducks and geese needed for lining high-altitude flying suits, sleeping bags, and zero-proof parkas for use of members of our armed services. In cooperation with this patriotic movement, the Conservation Department is calling on sportsmen clubs, sporting goods stores, and others, to establish local feather receiving stations where sportsmen may deposit feathers and from which bulk shipments may be made. Over 1,500 shooters throughout the nation gave valuable assistance last year by sending in feathers for this purpose.

We have asked sportsmen clubs in New Orleans, Houma, Morgan City, Abbeville, Crowley, Lafayette, Lake Charles, New Iberia, Franklin, Jennings, Lake Arthur, Shreveport, Natchitoches, Monroe, Lake Providence and Alexandria to assist in this patriotic undertaking by setting up receiving stations in their localities where sportsmen might deposit feathers from ducks and geese.

In an address before a representative group of oyster people representing all parts of South Louisiana the other day, I revealed the information that Louisiana was the only State in the Union last year showing an increase in oyster production over the previous year. The occasion was a testimonial dinner tendered by these oyster people to Governor Jones and the Conservation Commissioner in appreciation of the State's efforts to increase oyster production.

Louisiana's annual oyster production in recent years has averaged around three million bushels, with a total value to the industry of more than two million dollars annually. The prospect for even greater production is unlimited, for Louisiana has a larger territory available for oyster culture than any other coastal state. Our recent oyster project will increase present production in Louisiana in two years by more than 360,000 barrels. This is in line with the story the Governor has been telling all over the nation. We have the opportunities in Louisiana for increased production of muskrats, fisheries, forestry and all natural resources. Our opportunities are here—all we have to do is take advantage of them.

With the muskrat season approaching, we are making plans now to assist the industry in making available the carcass of the muskrat as a food. A recent survey made by our field biologists shows that we can put nearly two million muskrat carcasses on the market this winter, but there are several complicated problems, such as freezing facilities and transportation, which we are now trying to work out.

BOOK OF INTEREST TO CONSERVATIONISTS RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Of particular interest and appeal to all Louisiana conservationists and followers of the state's out-door life is the national publication this month of the second book by the widely known Louisiana writer, Harnett T. Kane. It is "The Bayous of Louisiana," the first book to deal directly with the subject of the watery regions of the state, by the author of the national best seller, "Louisiana Hayride."

The book, strikingly illustrated with 40 photographs of Louisiana scenes by various Louisiana photographers, is described as "a friendly and affectionate portrait of a scene and people unique in America—a volume as warm and vivid as the Louisiana land itself. Mr. Kane's volume is a lively introduction to America of a part of itself with which many Americans are unfamiliar; and it will also tell the state many things about itself which many of its people did not know or realize."

Mr. Kane was assisted in the preparation of many of the chapters by the Louisiana Conservation Department. Accuracy was assured in the checking of many facts, outlines of conservation operations, etc. Tilden Landry, New Orleans artist and a native of the bayou country, contributed a series of colorful drawings to supplement the photographs.

Mr. Kane, a native of Louisiana, is now writing a third book. He is on leave of absence from the New Orleans Item, for which he was star correspondent for many years, and is teaching at Loyola University. As an indication of high interest, nationally as well as in Louisiana, the New York publishers announced that early sales had gone several times higher than those for Mr. Kane's "Louisiana Hayride," which broke all Louisiana book records.

DIRECTORY OF DIVISION HEADS AND OFFICIALS OF CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

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Geological Survey
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Oysters and Waterbottoms
Wm. F. Chisholm,
Research and Statistics
James Brown,
Wildlife and Fisheries

BOOKLET ON DUCKS STILL AVAILABLE

An attractive 60 page booklet entitled "Hunters Guide to Wild Waterfowl of Louisiana" printed about a year ago by the Conservation Department, is still available for distribution. The booklet contains many color pictures of ducks and is a splendid means of identification of the various species of waterfowl. The booklet sells for 25¢ each, and may be obtained by writing the Division of Education and Publicity, Department of Conservation, 126 Civil Courts Building, New Orleans.

The Conservation exhibit at the South Louisiana Food For Victory Fair attracted considerable interest and attention. The exhibit features fishery products of the State, and will also be on display for ten days at the annual Louisiana State Fair to be held beginning October 23.

Wartime Forest Fire Prevention Campaign Starts

(Editor's Note—An intensive Wartime Forest Fire Prevention Campaign is getting under way throughout the South beginning October 15th. The Forestry Division of the Louisiana Department of Conservation is cooperating wholeheartedly in the campaign. The following article by Joseph C. Kircher, Southern Regional Forester, is recommended to the attention of all conservationists.)

By

Joseph C. Kircher,
Southern Regional Forester

Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen are aware today more than ever before of the importance of fire prevention in our Southern forests and woodlands.

Terrific wartime demands for lumber and forest products are lifting them out of apathy into realization of the vital role wood products play in their lives.

You pick up your magazine or newspaper and one paragraph tells

Mosquito bombers—largely wood construction—harrowing Axis Europe. In the next column a notice of restriction of circulation caused by scarcity of newsprint—a pulpwood product.

Such factual reports add up to make a large number of citizens cognizant for the first time of the stressing economic and social stress our nation suffers annually through forest fires.

Aware of their responsibility of reminding the public of the duty of each of us to conserve by fire prevention the great natural resources of our forests, many state and Federal agencies, business organizations, public utilities and individual citizens are cooperating in a Wartime Forest Fire Prevention Campaign.

Educational matter on prevention has been provided in vast quantities. Part of the job of getting it before the public is being accomplished by State Foresters, Extension Foresters, County Agents and National Forest Supervisors.

You'd expect this personnel to operate. It's part of their job. But the help in the campaign has gone much further. For instance, billboard space is being contributed by the largest outdoor advertising organization in the country; post offices, railroad and bus stations, and court houses are making their bulletin boards



available for the posting of literature; radio stations are contributing time for spot announcements, and motion picture theatres are carrying trailer films dealing with forest fire prevention.

Many business firms are placing fire prevention "stuffers" in their correspondence envelopes. Libraries are circulating book-marks imprinted with fire prevention rules. 4-H Club members are helping circulate the message. One of the largest chain department stores is giving window display space to the theme. Truly, a large part of our nation is determined to help stop waste from forest and woods fires.

As an outdoorsman, you are fully aware of the loss the South suffers annually from forest and woods fires. This loss was measured last year in terms of some 28 million acres and \$40,000,000 in the South alone. It is staggering to realize that this represents more than 90 per cent of the Nation's loss from such fires during the year.

Of course, fire prevention is a year-round job. But we in the South are concentrating our efforts during the dangerous fire seasons of fall, winter and early spring as to public education on the seriousness of fires.

Perhaps you don't get into the woods as a hunter or fisherman as often as you used to. But any

time you can pass the word along that "It's just common sense to stick to the rules," you will be giving a boost to prevention of forest and woods fires.

FIVE MINERAL HEARINGS SET FOR OCTOBER 29TH

The Minerals Division has set five hearings for Friday, October 29th, at the Monteleone Hotel in New Orleans, beginning at 10:00 A.M. Scheduled to be heard before Commissioner McHugh and his staff of mineral experts are the application of the Gulf Refining Company for exception to rules and regulations dealing with the distribution of oil allowables to wells in the Grand Bay Field of Plaquemines Parish; the application of Gulf Refining Company for exception to rules and regulations in the Quarantine Bay Field of Plaquemines Parish.

Also to be heard are the application of the Texas Company to determine the feasibility of recycling gas in certain reservoirs of the Bateman Lake Field in St. Mary Parish; the application of the Carter Oil Company for method of allocation of allowable production in the Holly Ridge Field in Tensas Parish, and the application of the Carter Oil Company for the method of allocation of allowable production in the North Lake St. John Field, in Tensas and Concordia Parishes.

Oyster Interests Honor Governor And Commissioner

(Continued from Page 1).

Commissioner McHugh declared that Louisiana was the only State in the Union to increase the production of oysters last year. He pointed out that Louisiana's annual oyster production in recent years has averaged more than 3,000,000 bushels, with a value to the industry of more than \$2,000,000 annually.

Commissioner McHugh stated that the \$50,000 set aside by the Conservation Department for the oyster development project was saved from operating funds of the Department and resulted from efficient and streamlined operation.

Other speakers included James N. McConnell, Director of the Division of Oysters and Waterbottoms of the Conservation Department.

Seafood featured the dinner which was highlighted by diamond back terrapin soup, oyster cocktail, redfish courtbouillon and other culinary delicacies.

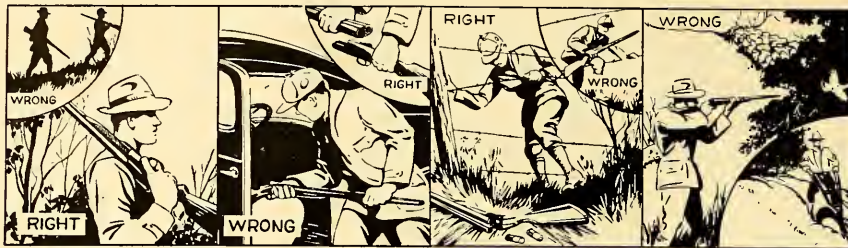
R. S. CAMPBELL TAKES CHARGE OF FOREST GRAZING STUDIES AT SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

The Southern Forest Experiment Station announces the arrival in New Orleans of Dr. R. S. Campbell to take charge of a new research project concerning problems of grazing on forest lands. These studies were authorized by Congress in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year to be conducted by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

The first step is to be a survey primarily of beef cattle grazing in the important forest conditions of the Louisiana parishes. Emphasis will be given to farms where livestock are grazed on forest lands as a major enterprise.

NEW ORLEANS MEN LOSE SILVER REEL

Judge H. Moise, Civil District Court Building, New Orleans and Allen Mehle, 423 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, have advised that they have lost or misplaced a number three, Meek-Milan German Silver Reel, and are offering a liberal reward for information leading to its recovery. Anyone having information on this matter is requested to write either Judge Moise or Mr. Mehle.



As in everything else, there's a right way and a wrong way to handle firearms. The right way is the mark of good woodsmanship. The wrong way betrays the novice; tells the world to beware, stay away, danger!

In these drawings the artist has shown four ways to prove you are a safe gunning companion. Remember them the next time you go hunting. Your partner will notice, and appreciate it. Your own safety depends on it.

Old-time bird hunters always carry their shotgun on their shooting shoulder, muzzles skyward, trigger guard up. A quick snap of the wrist brings the gun into instant shooting position. But if your partner persists in walking

behind you (which he shouldn't) cradle the gun in your arm, muzzle pointed ahead or to one side.

A gun can't go off when the action is open. If the action is closed, it might be loaded (how do you know it isn't?); the safety might be off (but don't pull the trigger to see!). In the house, in the car, climbing through a fence, or resting on a log, break down the gun or open the action, re-

moving shells or cartridges. That way you're always safe, never sorry, and so's your partner.

No game animal or bird is worth the risk of shooting a fellow man. If you can't see where your shot is going for its full range, don't shoot. There may be a man behind the bushes. You'll never regret passing up such a shot, and your partner will admire you for doing it.

In every hunting season there are an immense number of shooting accidents in the U. S., nearly all caused by carelessness. When you go hunting this fall, remember that experienced hunters are safe hunters; safe hunters are swell guys to go gunning with.

Safe Shooting

OPA Sets Ceiling on Ammunition as Hunters Ask Meekly, "What Ammunition?"

The OPA has announced ceiling prices on ammunition. But if the WPB doesn't do something PDQ about making ammunition available, the OPA won't have to worry much about enforcing the ceiling prices. With the hunting season in Louisiana well under way, nothing has been done officially as yet about making ammunition available to hunters. There is a lot of talk about the necessity of making out applications, etc., but the fact remains, as far as is known, that ammunition has not been made available in large quantities to civilians for recreational hunting. However, farmers have been able to get some ammunition, as in the past, for "pest control" purposes.

The hunting season on rabbits and squirrels got under way on October 1st, and the season for migratory waterfowl (ducks and geese) is scheduled to begin November 2nd. Sale of hunting licenses continues normal.

Despite the fact that there isn't supposed to be much ammunition available, some people are managing to get by. As evidence of this, look at the arrests made during September by agents of the Conservation Department for game

violations. A total of 93 arrests were made during the month, and 60 of these were for shooting squirrels before the opening of the season. Four were arrested for shooting quail, 2 for deer, and 3 for migratory waterfowl.

For the benefit of those who have hopes of being able to purchase ammunition sometime during the hunting season, we give you the government regulations pertaining to ceiling prices. Here is the story about ammunition and ceiling prices:

Civilian ammunition (except the hand-loaded type), is subject to maximum prices effective Oct. 7.

Maximum prices will also prevail at the wholesale level according to zones, it is said. There are five zone prices established and the prices are subject to seller's transportation terms and discounts in effect during March, 1942. State and local taxes can be added to the maximum prices established.

Ceiling prices for sales to consumers for standard 12 gauge shotgun shells were set at \$1.38 per box and seven cents per shell. Other prices set included for standard 16 gauge shotgun shells, \$1.32 per box and seven cents per shell;

standard 20 gauge shotgun shells, \$1.32 per box and seven cents per shell; regular .22 long rifle rim fire cartridges, 34 cents a box and one cent per cartridge; .22 short rifle rim fire cartridge, 21 cents per box and one cent per cartridge.

Prices for center fire cartridges, 20 to a box, are set as follows: for .25-35 Winchester, \$1.41 per box and nine cents per cartridge; .30-30 Winchester, \$1.46 per box and nine cents per cartridge; .300 Savage-Remington, \$1.85 per box and 12 cents per cartridge; and .270 Winchester, \$2.10 per box and 13 cents per cartridge.

Ceilings on less popular types will be based upon the price per thousand contained in manufacturers' price lists in effect during March, 1942, divided by the number of boxes in the thousand.

All retailers must post a copy of the prices so that it will be clearly visible to purchasers of ammunition.

Mallard ducks are efficient as a mosquito control agency. They eliminate most of the larvae of the insect, even from the most badly infected places.

Oyster Shell Concern will Produce Lime

Louisiana is to have another source of agricultural lime with the installation, at the request of Gov. Sam Jones and state agriculture leaders, of additional equipment at the Oyster Shell Production Corporation plant at Morgan City. Arthur Ackerman, company president, announced last week.

Ackerman said the plant formerly had manufactured chief crushed shells for poultry feeding but after a conference with the Governor and extension officials had completed plans to manufacture as much as 15 to 20 cars a day of the fertilizer.

He said the source of the lime extensive shell reefs in the Bevilacqua section, is "practically inexhaustible."

Governor Jones, expressing hope that farmers would increase production through wider use of lime described the development as a third major step toward "self-sufficiency in this vital fertilizer agent so badly needed in many sections of the state."

Less than a year ago, he said, Louisiana had no agricultural lime production, but the conservation department located a rich deposit in Bienville Parish, where a plant is now operating, and, late in July, the board of liquidation appropriated \$20,000 for construction and operation of a seashell crushing plant at Slidell.

"The significance of the new industry to farm, livestock and dairy production," the Governor said, "cannot be over-estimated."

PREDICT 125 MILLION DUCKS THIS FALL

The 1943 duck crop will probably be the largest in 20 years according to the latest bulletin from Ducks Unlimited which bases its prediction on the detailed reports of its field representatives from all parts of the great duck breeding areas of western Canada.

It is stated that 96% of all districts report a greater abundance of ducks than in 1942, with better water conditions than have existed in the past 15 years. The duck hatch, although late, according to Canadian Manager Tom Main, is by far the largest in the history of Ducks Unlimited operations.

Despite losses from crowns and stubble burning, the two greatest hazards to Canadian nesting waterfowl and probably heavier this year than any heretofore recorded, the "ducks on the wing over western Canada, on August 1st, totaled more than 125 million.

Activities of Fur and Wildlife Refuge Division

(Editor's Note:—The accompanying article by Arm and P. Daspit, Director of the Division of Fur and Wildlife Refuge, is the second of a series of articles written by Division Heads, discussing the activities of their Divisions. These articles are being published by The Conservationist to inform the general public of Louisiana of the various activities of the different divisions within the Conservation Department. Other articles of a similar nature will follow in future issues.)

By Armand P. Daspit, Director

The Fur and Wildlife Refuge Division of the Louisiana Department of Conservation has supervision over the entire fur industry of the State, as well as all the State Game Preserves. We keep in touch with the fur dealers, buyers, trappers and land owners so as to keep them posted on the conservation laws, taxes, etc., and find out the condition of their trapping lands so we can assist them in improving same. We supervise and patrol the state game preserves constantly, plant duck foods to attract migratory waterfowl and other birds, drain cre-

vasses, build keepers' cottages and towers, and destroy predatory animals such as muskrats, minks, raccoons, otters, etc.

Louisiana is the largest fur producing State in the Union consisting of approximately 4,000,000 acres of marsh area lying along the Gulf Coast between the States of Mississippi and Texas. The fur industry means a lot to the people of the State. Approximately 12,000 trappers engage in fur trapping, in addition to the fur buyers and fur dealers. This industry gives employment to some 30,000 people. The fur production, like other industries of its character, runs more or less in cycles of seven to eight years when they reach their peak, then a general decline takes place due to several causes, some of which are enumerated as follows:

Drouths, causing unsanitary conditions and disease.
Over or excessive trapping.
Under trapping or not sufficiently trapped.
Illegal trapping.
Storms, etc.

Below are comparative takes of fur animals in Louisiana and the approximate value to the trappers from the 1939-40 season through the 1942-43 season:

1939-1940 Season				
Muskrats	6,432,025	@	\$.60	\$ 3,859,215.00
Opossums	45,561	"	.10	4,556.10
Raccoons	71,419	"	1.40	99,986.60
Minks	85,391	"	3.00	256,173.00
Otters	1,273	"	6.50	8,270.50
Skunks	4,655	"	.10	465.50
Miscellaneous Pelts	1,379	"	.50	689.50
	6,641,703			\$ 4,229,487.50

1940-1941 Season				
Muskrats	5,781,342	@	\$ 1.00	\$ 5,781,342.00
Mice	416,796	"	.10	41,679.60
Raccoons	162,853	"	1.00	162,853.00
Minks	113,245	"	4.00	452,980.00
Opossums	95,027	"	.10	9,502.70
Skunks	13,779	"	.10	1,377.90
Otters	1,726	"	5.00	8,630.00
Foxes	3,661	"	.50	1,830.50
Civet Cats	185	"	.50	92.50
Miscellaneous	425	"	.50	212.50
	6,589,039			\$ 6,460,500.70

1941-1942 Season				
Muskrats	4,834,706	@	\$ 1.00	\$ 4,834,706.00
Mice	329,896	"	.10	32,989.60
Minks	151,786	"	4.00	607,064.00
Raccoons	166,738	"	1.50	250,107.00
Opossums	108,609	"	.30	32,582.70
Otters	1,740	"	6.00	10,440.00
Skunks	17,746	"	.40	7,098.40
Foxes	3,250	"	.50	1,625.00
Civet Cats	288	"	.50	144.00
Miscellaneous	967	"	.50	483.50
	5,615,706			\$ 5,747,549.56

1942-1943 Season				
Muskrats	4,076,785	@	\$ 1.18	\$ 4,810,606.30
Mice	306,314	"	.10	30,631.40
Minks	128,226	"	4.00	512,904.00
Raccoons	164,109	"	2.00	328,218.00
Opossums	78,664	"	.35	27,532.40
Skunks	14,411	"	7.50	108,825.00
Foxes	3,710	"	1.25	4,637.50
Civet Cats	216	"	.15	32.40
Miscellaneous	87	"	.50	43.50
	4,776,812			\$ 5,738,168.00



ARMAND P. DASPIT
Director, Division of Fur and
Refuge.

The Department collects a severance tax on all furs shipped out of the State by the dealers and trappers. In the 1942-43 season we collected \$54,202.13 from the dealers and \$1,220.98 from the trappers. In addition to the fur tax this Division supervises the selling of fur dealers' and fur buyers' licenses. Below is a tabulation of the revenues received in the Fur and Wildlife Refuge Division in the 1942-43 season:

REVENUES RECEIVED IN THE FUR AND WILDLIFE REFUGE DIVISION IN THE 1942-1943 SEASON

Resident Fur Dealer's Licenses	34	@	\$150.00	\$ 5,100.00
Non-Resident Fur Dealer's Licenses	1	@	300.00	300.00
Resident Fur Buyers' Licenses	205	@	25.00	5,125.00
Non-Resident Fur Buyers' Licenses	2	@	100.00	200.00
Total amount of tax collected from fur dealers				54,202.13
Total amount of tax collected from fur trappers				1,220.98
Total revenues received from the sale of furs taken from the State Game Preserves, Marsh Island, State Wildlife and the Rockefeller Preserves.				
Total amount of fur sales				\$356,486.04
Less Trappers' 65%				231,715.93
Department's 35%				124,770.11
Department's 35% of revenues received from the sale of furs taken from the St. Tammany Game Preserve				1,134.55
Department's 25% of revenues received from the sale of alligators taken off Marsh Island				192.86
Revenue received for pasturage on the State Game Preserves				690.00
Total				\$192,935.63

The muskrat meat industry is getting underway in Louisiana. The meat shortage, due to the war effort, may yet cause Louisiana to draw upon her vast quantity of natural food resources.

After a campaign last winter publicizing the eating qualities of the muskrat, one Quick-freeze and Canning Company received orders for three car loads of muskrat carcasses but due to the absence of organization, field planning and equipment, it was found im-

possible to obtain large quantities of muskrat and orders were rejected.

The muskrat is a very valuable little animal. Besides the fur, the carcass is sold, and now the muskrat glands are collected and from these the musk is extracted and used as a perfume base; therefore it can be seen that no part of the muskrat is wasted. The additional uses of the meat and musk will greatly add to the industry's value.

Wildlife Sanctuaries in Louisiana

The largest Wildlife Sanctuaries in the world are located in Louisiana, and are the first migratory waterfowl refuges to be established and owned by any state or national government.

Located in this State are the following migratory waterfowl refuges:

MARSH ISLAND (Russell Sage Wildlife Preserve) Located in Iberia Parish, 79,000 acres.

STATE WILDLIFE PRESERVE, located in Vermilion Parish, 13,000 acres.

ROCKEFELLER PRESERVE, located in Cameron and Vermilion Parishes, 86,000 acres.

ST. TAMMANY PRESERVE, located in St. Tammany Parish, 6,000 acres.

PASS - A - LOUTRE PRESERVE, located in Plaquemines Parish, 66,000 acres.

Louisiana not only has migratory water fowl refuges but has established the following upland game preserves, which are for the propagation of upland game birds of all descriptions:

SINGER GAME PRESERVE, located in Madison Parish, 81,000 acres.

(Continued to Page 7, Column 1)



PARISHES IN WHICH VIOLATIONS OCCURRED AND ARRESTS MADE IN SEPTEMBER

Assumption	1
Bienville	2
Bossier	1
Caddo	6
Calcasieu	2
Claiborne	2
East Baton Rouge	1
East Carroll	2
East Feliciana	1
Evangeline	2
Iberville	2
Jackson	10
Livingston	10
Ouachita	3
Pointe Coupee	2
Rapides	2
St. Bernard	6
St. Charles	2
St. Tammany	5
Tangipahoa	8
Tensas	1
Vernon	2
Webster	9
West Baton Rouge	2
Winn	7
Total	93

TYPES OF VIOLATIONS WHICH WERE MADE DURING SEPTEMBER

Angling Without License	5
Possessing Undersize Game Fish	1
Using Illegal Tackle to Catch Game Fish	4
Possessing Undersize Commercial Fish	2
Pollution of Streams—Killing Fish	1
Hunting at Night	8
Hunting Migratory Waterfowl Out of Season	3
Hunting Deer Out of Season	2
Hunting and Killing Doe Deer	3
Hunting Quail Out of Season	4
Hunting Squirrels Out of Season	60
Total	93

AGENTS PARTICIPATING IN SEPTEMBER ARRESTS

Cliff Ardoin, R. E. Baham, J. W. Bates, Levert H. Bird, John Busalacchi, Ernest Coats, Fred Cook, Less Davis, Ruben A. Davis, G. W.

DeLoach, Tom Duck, D. L. Farrar, Fremont Fuselier, Jno. W. Gilbert, Henry L. Harper, Allen Hawsey, Lesma Hebert, Clarence Hood, McVea Hubbs, P. F. Huddleston, R. I. Kennedy, B. P. LeBlanc, W. J. McCauley, J. V. McConnell, Jas. E. McFerrin, Lawrence Madere, Ben Mayeux, Sam J. Nunez, Chas. J. Olano, Robert J. Pertuis, P. S. Reardon, Cliff Reeves, Edgar (Jack) Stanfield, Lawrence Sintes, Frank Trocchiano, Earl Vaught, Chas. Ventrella, Elton Williams.

DEER HUNTING IN LOUISIANA WILL START NOVEMBER 15

The deer hunting season will open in Louisiana Nov. 15 and will extend until Jan. 1 in the majority of the parishes. However, two parishes, Caldwell and Concordia, will be closed to hunters this year, and in East Carroll and Madison parishes the season is greatly restricted.

In Concordia parish the season has been closed for three years, 1943, 1944 and 1945, not only on deer but on bear and squirrel.

Caldwell parish has closed the season on deer for the same three-year period.

These restrictions in the parishes in the eastern half of the state where game is found, were made by the police juries of the parishes in concurrence with the State Department of Conservation.

In East Carroll and Madison parishes deer hunting will be restricted to the following dates: Nov. 15, 16 and 17; Dec. 10, 11 and 12; and Dec. 25 through Dec. 31.

CONSERVATION CASE BEFORE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

The Hunter Company and Superior Oil Company have filed suit in the U. S. Supreme Court against Conservation Commissioner McHugh, attacking constitutionality of Act 157 of 1940. The case comes up October 18, and Hale Boggs, Attorney will represent the department. The Louisiana Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Act.

Conservation Enforcement Officials Of Three States Hold Conference

A conference and get-together meeting of representatives of the Louisiana Conservation Department, the Mississippi Fish and Game Commission and the Arkansas Fish and Game Commission was held in Tallulah, Louisiana, on September 23, 1943, for the purpose of discussing Conservation and Game laws and matters of policy affecting the three states which border on each other.

Capt. John G. Appel, Director of Enforcement of the Louisiana State Conservation Department, was Chairman of the meeting and led in its various discussions, being ably assisted by Mr. W. F. Dearman, Director of Mississippi Department of Conservation, and Mr. T. H. McAmis, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Fish and Game Commission.

There were about eighty-five representatives in attendance from the three states, including Game Wardens, Conservation Agents, Rangers and other Conservation officials. The Mississippi delegation was headed by Mr. W. F. Dearman, Director of the Mississippi Department of Conservation, and included the following:

Connie Davis, Special Assistant, North; W. A. Lumkin, Special Assistant, South; W. O. Luckett, Warden, Warren County; W. H. Turnipseed, Warden, Amite County; Joe K. Straas, Warden, Jefferson County; R. D. Rodgers, Warden, Issaquena County; Lucius Magee, Warden, Walthall County; G. W. Lee, Warden, Hinds County; J. R. Hall, Warden, Copiah County; J. D. Harolson, Warden, Bolivar County; Randolph Bourgeois, Warden, Hancock County; Sam Boozer, Warden, Hinds County; Winchester Jenkins, Warden, Adams County; Evans Stutzman, Warden, Wilkinson County; Dewey Sylvester, Warden, Sharkey County; W. A. Martin, Warden, Warren County; C. M. Rhodes, Warden, Pike County; John Harmon, Warden, Claiborne County; Harry Simcox, Warden, Washington County.

The delegation from Arkansas was headed by Mr. T. A. McAmis, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Commission, and included the following:

W. W. Deaton, Executive Secretary; Joe Felton, District Supervisor; J. P. Robinson, Warden, Columbia County; W. H. Scott, Warden, Miller County; Gene Dyer, Warden, Desha County; M. D. Cummings, District Supervisor; Ed Jolley, District Super-

visor; Abb Wells, Warden; Chicot County; R. M. Lochala, Warden, Ashley County.

The delegation from Louisiana headed by Capt. John G. Appel, included the following:

J. C. LeBlanc, Inspector; Gordy Simon, Supervisor #3 (District); H. O. Warren, Supervisor #5 (District); Lawrence Sintes, Ranger; Capt. E. W. VonLubbe, Patrol Boat "Ferol"; Earl Vaught, Agent; John T. Hollis, Agent; T. W. Stewart, Agent; G. W. DeLoach, Agent; Marvin J. Fallin, Agent; John W. Gilbert, Agent; T. E. Minton, Supervisor #2 (District); J. V. McConnell, Supervisor #4 (District); Frank Trocchiano, Ranger; D. L. Farrar, Ranger; Jack Stanfield, Agent; Charles Ventrella, Agent; Allen Hawsey, Agent; T. H. Foreman, Agent; Clarence Hood, Agent; Henry Pipes, Agent; P. S. Reardon, Agent; Gus Willett, Custodian Game Preserve, Madison Parish; Jim Parker, Custodian Game Preserve, Madison Parish; P. N. Biewer, Field Auditor, Enforcement Division.

Representing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service were:

Mr. W. T. "Bill" Davis, Game Management Agent for Louisiana and Mississippi, and Mr. Walter B. Mebane, Game Management Agent for Arkansas, both of whom actively participated in all of the discussions and rendered invaluable enlightenment on various sections of the "Lacey Act," and other Federal laws of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

During the morning session addresses were made by Capt. Appel, Director Dearman of Mississippi and Executive Secretary McAmis of the Arkansas Commission. The principal topics discussed were the handling of Fur and the enforcement of the Duck laws during the coming season.

The conference gave conservation officials, agents and game wardens an opportunity to personally meet and discuss their common problems with their neighbors from other states, and to shape definite mutual policies and understandings with reference to the enforcement of Conservation and Game laws of the various states represented. The conference was the first of a series to be held periodically and which it is hoped will promote a better understanding and a more harmonious working relationship between the three states bordering on each other.

FUR AND REFUGE

(Continued from Page 5)

YRES-FISHER PRESERVE, located in Tensas and Madison Parishes, 45,000 acres.

HEO TERZIA GAME PRESERVE, located in Morehouse Parish, 118,000 acres.

Extensive improvements have been made on Marsh Island, State Wildlife Preserve and the Rockefeller Preserve in an effort to better protect the property and encourage more migratory and resident game birds to make their homes there. We have recently built on the preserve fourteen new camps, repaired all old camps, filled three new fresh water wells, built twenty-five cisterns and deepened waterways.

A biological survey of the property is being made with a view of planting food for ducks, geese and other wildlife.

Each year it is necessary to trap the predatory animals on the game preserves in order to save the food for the ducks, geese, grackles, etc., as well as the birds themselves.

Just before the trapping season opens, trappers are selected by our superintendents and they and their families are moved out on the preserves and given trappers' camps in which to live while they are trapping.

Our superintendents and wardens patrol these preserves constantly to see that there are no violations while the trappers are on the preserves. Trappers are not permitted to carry fire arms on the game preserves. The furs trapped are picked up regularly and transported by boat to our warehouse in Abbeville. Our warehouseman counts and grades the furs and piles them in lots in our warehouse.

DOVE SEASON IS EXTENDED IN STATE

Open season for hunting doves in Louisiana and the Southeast has been lengthened from 30 to 42 days, according to announcement from Washington.

Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced that President Roosevelt has signed an amendment to the migratory bird treaty act regulations, lengthening the season in 13 states, including Louisiana, and changing the opening date.

The season in Louisiana on doves will now be December 1 to January 11. The season previously was set for November 20-December 19.

Each time the superintendent picks up furs he gives the trapper a receipt. These trappers' pickup books are made up in triplicate, the trapper gets one, one is sent to the main office after each sale, and the third remains in the book. These books are returned to the office at the end of the trapping season.

After the furs are counted and graded, the warehouseman notifies the New Orleans office, who in turn circularizes the entire fur trade advising them of the number of pelts to be sold, the time and place of sale. The furs are sold to the highest bidder for cash.

After the sale, complete information is forwarded to the New Orleans office where tabulations are made and bills prepared for the trappers' portion of the furs sold. The trapper received 65% and the Department 35%.

Below is a report of the revenues received from the sale of furs and number of animals taken from the State Game Preserves—Marsh Island—State Wildlife Preserve—Rockefeller Preserve—St. Tammany Preserve.

WEBSTER PARISH SPORTSMEN ORGANIZE

At a meeting in the Minden Chamber of Commerce office last month, interested sportsmen in Webster parish completed the organization of the Webster parish Wildlife Association with the installation of officers.

The purpose of this organization, which has a total membership of 117, will be to stimulate and promote better hunting and fishing facilities in the parish.

The headquarters of the association will be in the Minden Chamber of Commerce.



ZACK TAYLOR

Secretary, Webster Parish Wildlife Association.

Officers and directors are: A. R. Almond, president; H. O. West, vice-president; Zack Taylor, secretary-treasurer; J. M. Pearce, John P. Jones (Hefflin), H. B. Johnson, W. L. Baten, Jr. (Cotton Valley), Delos Tyler (Springhill), John T. Campbell, Walter White, W. A. Humphrey, James Stewart.

Jasper Goodwill, A. J. Matthews, Hunter Foreman, Pat Roberts (Doyley), E. O. Cooper, and Roy Akin (Sibley).

At the meeting the association also passed the following resolution in support of the game laws of the State and parish:

WHEREAS the Membership and Board of Directors of the Webster Parish Wildlife Association met Tuesday, September 21st, and pledged their efforts to bring about better hunting and fishing conditions in Webster Parish and

WHEREAS this Association is aware of the great responsibility of Jack Stanfield, our Game Warden, in trying to enforce the game laws in our parish and

WHEREAS we realize the many seemingly small game violations that come before the Judge of our courts to be acted upon and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Webster Parish Wildlife Association go on record today backing the actions of Jack Stanfield, our Game Warden, Sheriff's Department and the Judge of our courts by assisting in every way possible in the apprehension and conviction of all persons guilty of violating the game laws of our state.

(Signed)

A. R. Almond, President, and 125 Members of the Association.

NEW LIME PLANT FORMALLY DEDICATED

The first carload of agricultural limestone from the new limestone plant in Bienville Parish was mined and shipped out of the plant on October 12th. This new lime deposit was discovered sometime ago by the Geology Division of the Conservation Department.

REVENUES RECEIVED FROM THE SALE OF FURS, AND NUMBER OF ANIMALS TAKEN FROM THE STATE GAME PRESERVES—MARSH ISLAND, STATE WILDLIFE PRESERVE, ROCKEFELLER PRESERVE, ST. TAMMANY PRESERVE.

1940-1941 Season

Preserve	Musk rats	Mice	Mink	Raccoon	Otter	Misc.	Alligators	Total Revenue	Trappers' 65%	Dept.'s 35%
Marsh Island.....	219,828	8,222	1,329	1,827	15	5	.....	\$275,593.25	\$179,135.35	\$ 96,457.90
State Wildlife.....	25,832	1,128	268	129	1	.....	.....	34,179.73	22,214.84	11,964.89
Rockefeller Preserve.....	102	.....	207	729	.....	.....	.....	1,747.11	1,135.94	611.17
St. Tammany Preserve.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	245,812	9,350	1,804	2,685	16	5	.....	\$311,517.09	\$202,486.13	\$109,030.96

1941-1942 Season

Marsh Island.....	282,257	15,845	905	1,172	10	.....	.....	\$315,382.73	\$204,998.48	\$110,384.25
State Wildlife.....	38,243	2,077	230	176	3	.....	.....	41,864.00	27,211.64	14,652.36
Rockefeller Preserve.....	17,355	959	442	653	1	.....	.....	22,269.23	14,474.98	7,794.25
St. Tammany Preserve.....	2,685	212	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2,810.05	1,826.54	983.51
	340,545	19,093	1,577	2,007	14	.....	.....	\$382,326.01	\$248,511.64	\$133,814.37

1942-1943 Season

Marsh Island.....	173,166	12,180	589	811	8	.....	166	\$238,567.52	\$154,760.35	\$ 83,807.17
State Wildlife.....	44,874	1,770	219	172	3	.....	.....	62,250.19	40,462.57	21,787.62
Rockefeller Preserve.....	38,786	3,211	696	919	4	.....	.....	56,439.73	36,685.74	19,753.99
St. Tammany Preserve.....	2,987	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3,241.57	2,107.02	1,134.55
	259,813	17,161	1,504	1,904	16	.....	166	\$360,499.01	\$234,015.68	\$126,483.33

DUCK HUNTERS ARE URGED TO SAVE FEATHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Experts say enough of this material is to be had from the annual national waterfowl bag (obtainable only during the legal hunting season through co-operation of duck hunters) to make 300,000 flying suits, 500,000 zero-proof parkas or 150,000 sleeping bags for troops in colder parts of the world.

All feathers less than two and one-half inches long can be used. They should be kept dry. Sportsmen are urged to donate shipments, transportation collect, to Ducks Unlimited, 83 Columbia Street, Seattle, Wash. Name and address of donor and "Waterfowl Feathers" should be written on packages.

Sportsmen's organizations, sporting goods stores and others are also asked to establish local feather receiving stations from which bulk shipments may be made.

Donations will serve the double purpose of aiding the war effort and waterfowl restoration. Manufacturers will pay for the material at government-established prices and all proceeds will be placed in a fund for establishment of waterfowl nesting refuges.

SABOTAGE

Sabotage is the wrongful damaging or destruction of any material or supply deemed suitable for the use of the United States or its allies in carrying on the war.

Lumber (including standing timber) is considered one of these suitable materials, and accordingly must be preserved against any action that might lead to its loss to the United States or the allied nations.

All persons are urged to exercise great caution that they do not cause or tolerate fires which may damage or destroy our forests.

Warning is hereby issued that any person who wilfully injures or destroys, or attempts to injure or destroy, war material (including standing timber) or war premises (including forests) by fire or other means, with intent to interfere with the efforts of the United States or its allies in carrying on the war, or with reason to believe that his action may do so, is liable to prosecution under the Federal Sabotage Act (50 U. S. Code, Sections 101-106), and, if convicted under such Act, is subject to a fine of up to ten thousand dollars or imprisonment up to thirty years, or both.



Way back in 1681, William Penn signed an ordinance which required that, in clearing land, one acre in every five should be left in trees. Thus Penn was one of the first great men in public life to recognize the importance of conservation. He wisely foresaw the need of preserving our forests to provide fuel and timber for the future. He may or may not have foreseen all the disastrous consequences that result from complete destruction of the forests. At least he wisely decreed their partial preservation for immediately apparent needs.

But even before Penn, a few of New England's early settlers were awakening to what was taking place. By 1670, certain Massachusetts towns were, to quote an early report, "becoming much straitened for building timber" and in less than another hundred years, such cities as Boston and Philadelphia were experiencing actual shortages of readily available timber for building needs. Nothing, however, was done about this situation.

That's understandable, because almost one billion acres primeval forest still remained. It was only necessary to move farther west to get needed timber. The unbroken forest stretched originally from the Atlantic to well beyond the Mississippi. A squirrel could travel almost a thousand miles from east to west by simply leaping from bough to bough. And beyond the great plains, on the mountain ranges, in California, in the Pacific northwest were still more trees. Giant trees that look not up but out and over everything that surrounds them. Giant pines nine and ten feet in diameter, the majestic Sequoias of California 300 feet in height, Oregon Douglas Fir eight feet in diameter, Indiana tulip poplars ten feet, Tennessee oaks eight feet and Florida bald cypress twelve feet in diameter. It seemed that we could never use all this timber.

We can't? Brother, that was 300 years ago. Take a look out your window today.

The primeval forest, for the most part, is gone forever. Fortunately, before ALL our timber was destroyed, considerable public sentiment had been aroused in favor of the establishment of national forests, and for the conservation of our remaining timber resources. It was 1891, how-

ever, before Congress gave the President the power to withdraw lands from the public domain and create forest reserves. In 1892 President Harrison withdrew a tract of land in northwestern Wyoming and created Yellowstone National Park. This was our first and best known national forest reserve.

But it was 272 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock that we finally did something about the situation.

After the establishment of Yellowstone, President Harrison withdrew other lands from the public domain until the combined area set aside totalled 13,000,000 acres. President Cleveland set aside another 21,000,000 acres as forest reservation. We were on the way!

But it was just after the turn of the century that conservation

found its most powerful, most persuasive, most articulate and most dynamic champion to date. It was President Theodore Roosevelt, who finally awakened us as a nation to the importance of conservation. With every force at his command, including the power and influence of the presidency, with the enthusiasm of a great outdoorsman, he preached the necessity of saving our nation's wealth.

During his administration the forest reservation was increased to more than 100,000,000 acres. In the course of this action he made many enemies. There were many bitter battles fought but at the end of Theodore Roosevelt's administration the friends of conservation had chalked up more progress than had been recorded in all previous periods of our history.

1943-44 LOUISIANA GAME LAWS

SEASON AND BAG LIMIT

GAME	OPEN SEASON (Inclusive)	DAILY BAG LIMIT	SEASON BAG LIMIT
Deer (Bucks only).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	1	2
Bear.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	1	5
Rabbit.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 1	No Limit	No Limit
Squirrel.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	10	120
Chipmunks.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 1	10	120
Quail.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 20	15	120

Turkey, Wood Ducks, Swans,
Marsh Hens, Ringnecked
Pheasants, Upland Plover
and Golden Plover.....No Open Season

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL	OPEN SEASON (Inclusive)	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
*Duck.....	Nov. 2-Jan. 10	10	20
**Goose.....	Nov. 2-Jan. 10	2	4
Poule d'eau.....	Nov. 2-Jan. 10	25	25
Dove.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 11	10	10
Rail.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	15	15
Gallinule.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	15	15
Jacksnipe.....	Closed Season		
Woodcock.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 29	4	4

Hours for shooting game birds: Half-hour before official sunrise to sunset.
* Daily bag limit should include not more than 1 wood duck, or more than 3 singly or in the aggregate of redheads and buffleheads. Any person at any one time may possess not more than 20 ducks in the aggregate of all kinds but not more than 1 wood duck nor over 6 of either or both of redheads or buffleheads.
** Four blue geese may be taken daily in addition to the bag limit. If blue geese only are taken the daily limit is six. Two blue geese are allowed in addition to the possession limit. If only blue geese are taken, the possession limit is 6.

TRAPPING	OPEN SEASON (Inclusive)	DAILY TRAP LIMIT	SEASON TRAP LIMIT
Mink, Otter, Skunk, Raccoon, Weasel and Spotted Skunk.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	250	No Limit
Muskrat.....	Dec. 5-Feb. 28	250	No Limit
Beaver.....	No Open Season		
Wolf, Panther, Coyote and Wild Cat.....	No Closed Season		

Note: It shall be unlawful to take game quadrupeds, non-game quadruped or game birds, resident or migratory, without the proper license. License fees: Resident, \$1 for a season; non-resident, \$15 for a season or \$5 for four days; un-naturalized foreign-born residents, \$15; hunting clubs, chartered or unchartered with more than three members, \$5. Alligators found in the parishes of St. Tammany, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Orleans, Jefferson, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, Vermilion and Cameron may be destroyed at will but it shall be unlawful to take alligators less than two feet in length in all other parishes of the state.